THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. IV., No. 159. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1853. Price, Drs. 15 ⅌ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company*, the undersigned has this day assumed the BUSINESS of the COMPANY at this PORT.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 11th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM COMSTOCK JR., is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON & MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, are this day admitted partners in our firm.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that they have this day commenced business in *Shanghae*, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Reference may be made to Messrs. MAITLAND, [illegible] & Co., who will be their Agents in *London*, Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co., *Glasgow*, and to Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., *Liverpool*.

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JACKSON in our firms, at *Manila, Shanghae*, and *Canton*, and in the House of R. J. FAIRBRIDGE & Co of *Manchester*, ceased on the 31st December last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, [illegible] March, 1853.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Alliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

MR. E. WARDEN is duly authorized to grant POLICIES by the *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels*, on account of Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co. in the *London and Oriental Transit Insurance Office.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
By their Attornies,
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1853.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
REGISTERED AND EMPOWERED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 Vict., Cap. 110.
Capital £500,000.
Established for the purpose of effecting Assurances on the Lives of Persons Resident in, or about to Proceed to,
THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, OR OTHER PLACES ABROAD.

GOVERNOR:
The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN and KINKARDINE,
Governor-General of Canada.

Edinburgh 22, St. Andrew Square, Head Office.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alexander James Russell, Esq., C. [illegible] Chairman.
William Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland.
James Duncan, Esq.,—Merchant.
Henry Davidson, Esq.,—Merchant.
Peter Ramsay, Esq.,—Banker.
George Moir, Esq.,—Advocate.
James Hay, Esq.,—Merchant, Leith
Archibald Horne, Esq.,—Accountant.
Charles Pearson, Esq.,—Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross Junior, Esq.,—Advocate.
Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D.

BANKERS:
The Royal Bank of Scotland.

ACTUARY:	AUDITOR:
Wm. Thos. Thomson.	Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY:
Henry Jones Williams.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY, beg to intimate to the RESIDENT HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN CHINA, that, until further notice, all Premiums will be payable at their Office in *Shanghae.*

Since the first establishment of the Agency in China, in 1849, the amount of business done, has been such as to satisfy the Directors, and to encourage them to continue in the field.

With a view to a further extension of their operations, and to increase the benefits afforded to Residents in China, by additional facilities in effecting LIFE ASSURANCE, they have determined to establish a local BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT SHANGHAE.

This Board is to consist of three Directors, who, in co-operation with the Agents, and the Medical Adviser of the Company, will have authority, with limited powers and responsibility, to decide upon the merits of such cases as may be submitted to them.

To carry out this object, the undersigned have been duly authorized to constitute such a Board, and they have accordingly nominated the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have accepted the Office of Directors.—

SHANGHAE LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
A. G. DALLAS, Esq., Merchant,—*Chairman.*
A. MCCULLOCH, Esq.,—Merchant.
H. B. KENNEDY, Esq.,—Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Agency.

MONCREIFF, GROVE, & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.
JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
F. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London 24th December, 1851.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers.
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
,,	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
,,	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
,,	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PORT WINE in Quarter Casks, and Bottled BRANDY; SHERRY in Quarter Casks, Octaves and 3 dozens Cases Bottled—BUCELLAS and East India SHERRY Bottled—CHAMPAGNE; Bass' Pale India ALE in 4 dozen, Cases.

Also Belmont Patent Sperm CANDLES, in quantities of 5 boxes a 25 cents per lb; and Yellow SOAP; Ningpo Picture FRAMES, and Panels. Apply to

R. A. BRINE.

Shanghai, 12th August, 1853.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN Invoice of SHEET COPPER consisting of 22, 23, 24 & 32 oz., with sufficient composition NAILS. Apply to

JAMES HOOPER.

Shanghae, 4th August, 1853.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April [illegible]

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL fresh supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D'Orgeat,* and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1853.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three mows.

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would suggest to the Masters of all American Vessels coming to or going from this Port, the propriety of examining the credentials of the European Pilots, before engaging them, as there have been frequent cases of vessels engaging those who are not competent.

He would inform strangers, that it is the custom for European Pilots, when considered capable, to get the signature of two or three of the Masters of the Vessels Stationed at Woosung, to Certify to their abilities, and this is backed by the signature and Seal of their respective Consuls. All those without such papers, are yet learning the river, and Masters must be aware of the risk they run in engaging them.

There are some 6 or 7 excellent Chinese Pilots, but they exchange and sell their Certificates, so frequently, they are not to be depended upon. They all know the river sufficiently, and two or three, work a ship very well, but as a general thing they are not to be compared to European Pilots, and consequently require watching.

N. BAYLIES,
Agent of Underwriters.

Shanghae, July 26th, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER;
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG,
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN
Of 6,725,000 DOLLARS.
To be reimbursed with......16,588,510 Dollars.
or...........£ 2,400,000 Sterling.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 ,, 36,000 ,,	60 ,, 2,000 ,,
24 ,, 32,000 ,,	120 ,, 1,500 ,,
60 ,, 8,000 ,,	180 ,, 1,000 ,,

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place in December, 1853.

The price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share for £1 Sterl.	Thirteen Shares for £10 Sterl.
Six do. for £5 ,,	Thirty do. for £20 ,,

Sixty-five Shares for £40 Sterling.

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or any city in the world.

☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on the-Maine, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., [illegible] *Lombard Street,* London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares for the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the office of this paper.

N.B.—No sales for this year's drawing can be made after 1st October next, at this Port.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1853.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1853.

Our attention as we mentioned last week, has been drawn to the consideration of a memorial from a body of Merchants at this Port, and the reply directed to be sent to it by Sir George Bonham, Bart.

We think the best method of considering the application and the answer to it would have been, by placing the two in juxta-position and then to make such comments thereon as seemed naturally to arise out of the subject. But we find we have not space for so doing and must, therefore, only extract the passages of most importance for illustration.

His Excellency agrees fully with the first four clauses of the Memorial, which speak of the (1) peculiarity of the memorialists position as Consignees of Manufactured Goods—(2) the complete stoppage of Trade since February last, and utter impossibility to realize the amount of Duties by the Sale of Imports. (3) Nearly total withdrawal of Native Capital from Trade—and (4) compulsory resort to the Importation of Opium or Bullion, &c., &c.

To these His Excellency replies, and says,—"on the whole, it must be admitted, that the statements contained in the first four Paragraphs of your letter are clear and explicit, and, I may add, incontestible."

The memorial next attributes the (5) "present disastrous state of Trade," to the inefficiency of the Chinese Government—" and consequently that they, and not the importers, should suffer."

His Excellency dissents from this view of the case, and says, "taking the facts stated as they now stand, it would only have been prudent that shippers in Lancashire and elsewhere, should have had timely advice of coming events in this country, &c."

With regard to the advice herein tendered by the Chief Superintendent of Trade in China—now, we would humbly remark, that up to the China New Year, the usual channels of Trade were open, prices steady,—and, although rumours were rife—there was no cause for alarm, besides the daily "cry of wolf," which having been in existence for years, and disbelieved by His Excellency and the Government Organ the *China Mail*—could hardly have warranted any one worthy the name of merchant, from dissuading even the most prudent manufacturer from continuing shipments. Now, the beginning of March, was the earliest period at which manufacturers in Lancashire and Yorkshire, could have been written to from this Port, in order to recommend their abstinence from further shipments, until affairs got settled. Meantime, each month from December to July and even forward to October, has added or will add, to the consignments manifested for this market lately on the other [illegible] for the sum of [illegible], prior to advices about the altered state of things in this country, reaching England.

The *Hermes* returned hither on the 5th of May—our merchants wrote immediately to England, apprizing their correspondents of the state of things in this country; that Mail left here on the 8th by the *Bombay*, to be despatched by the Overland Steamer of 23rd May,* and would not, in the usual way, reach London before the end of June or first week in July last, but this mail unfortunately, being detained at Galle by an accident to the *Erin*, would not reach England till the beginning of August.

We ask then, how the manufacturers at home, were to guess even at the state of things in this country—when Sir George Bonham—although he has had the best opportunities of ascertaining, of any man in China—is still undecided whether it is fact, or fiction?

Sixthly,—The Merchants' memorial alludes to the insecurity of "the large mass of property now stored in Shanghae,—*One million* sterling of which had already paid duties; and the expected arrival of *another million* within the next two months."—To which His Excellency expresses his surprise that steps had not been taken "to remove the valuable property stored in Shanghae" . . . . "to Hongkong or some other place of safety."

Had the course recommended by His Excellency in the sixth paragraph been pursued, we believe it would have turned out, that what with the expenses of transit against the monsoon—insurance—and godown rent at Hongkong or Canton—the greater part of the depreciated value of the manufactured goods would have been absorbed—besides throwing away the possibility of a market on a return of confidence, and consequent revival of trade.

The final paragraph, seventh,—now requires to be considered which seeks for a deferment of the payment of duties in Cash, until confidence is restored on account of being placed by the disorganized state of the country "in a position never contemplated when the Treaty of Nanking was framed"—otherwise (the memorial continues) "we shall have no alternative but to protest under the circumstances."

To which H. E. Sir George Bonham replies:—in effect, that the propositions of the memorialists "amount to this,"—

> That because a contest is now being carried on between the Emperor of China and a small rebellious portion of his subjects, and the proximity of that contest to Shanghae has affected the Interests of British Merchants at that Port, those Merchants should be exempted from the payment of Legal Duties to the Emperor, so long as that contest should be prolonged, and its lamentable effects upon Trade continue to be felt.

Can it be intended to be conveyed by this sentence that, because numerically, the proportion of Chinese engaged in this vital struggle for empire is small,—it is to be looked upon as of small significance to the interests of the empire?—a struggle of life and death that has defied the whole strength of the imperial army, and pretty nearly exhausted the imperial treasuries?—a struggle with which the mandarins have no power to cope?—and which the masses look calmly upon,—or with total indifference, not caring to meddle in the strife.?—Whilst the country is rent from north to south and along its sea-bord, with intestine war—is it not time for British merchants, to pause and ponder, and ask the aid of H. B. M.'s Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, to try some remedy for a state of things, which, they very justly say, "was never contemplated when the Treaty of Nanking was framed"? besides, this paragraph states the matter as if, those Merchants should be exempted from the payment of Legal Duties to the Emperor so long as that contest should be prolonged, and its lamentable effects upon Trade continue to be felt." Now this rendering we submit is very different to that of the memorial, which says, "consequently (from the altered state of things.) it is only just to defer payment of Duties in cash until some Government is formed with an Executive sufficiently powerful to restore confidence, and place Trade in the position it was before the disturbances commenced."—Deferment and Exemption are two very extreme views of the question propounded to His Excellency.

The Governor cannot concur in the theory (par. 7 of the Memorial,)—

> *7thly*. That the stoppage of Trade and insecurity of Property, arising as they do from the impotence of the Chinese Government, place us in a position that was never contemplated when the Treaty of Nankin was framed, and that consequently it is only just to defer payment of Duties in cash until some Government is formed with an Executive sufficiently powerful to restore confidence, and place Trade in the position it was before the disturbances commenced, otherwise we shall have no alternative but to protest under the circumstances, allowing the ships to remain, and claiming against *those who are responsible* for the heavy losses incurred,—which, by a moderate calculation for Demurrage alone, would amount to £300.0.0 per diem.

But we would simply ask if an agreement is made between two parties, whether commoners or Princes—and one party fails to act up to his or their part of the agreement, is not the other party released from the stringency of the [illegible]—is not the contract [illegible] contract? gated?—found [illegible] fact virtually abrogated [illegible] it in a Treaty, ratified between two Powers, one party thereto from disinclination or inability, fails to keep that Treaty—is not that treaty virtually infringed, and the other party thereto at liberty to demand its fulfilment, or else consider it as null and void?—and further, empowered, by the very facts of the case,—to seek redress in the manner best suited to the circumstances? And now to apply our argument—We are in a country rent by Civil War;—the authorities are powerless for good—not so for evil—the treaty is *not* carried out by the Chinese—for they are unable to afford us protection, either to our lives or property. Nevertheless H. E. the Governor says, we are bound to observe the treaty on our side, and pay all the duties as heretofore. That is, we are bound hand and foot by treaty obligations, but, the Chinese Government being harassed by intestine war, are set free from their responsibility.

We demur to this view of our position,—and although, whilst the present struggle between Tartar and Chinese lasts, we desire, as we have all along advocated, that as a nation, we should hold fast our neutrality—yet we cannot concur in the assumption that the Treaty is incapable of *modification*—as if the reigning Power, was in a position to act up to its provisions, and, as when, according to the very first article of said treaty,—the Chinese Government were able to provide that "their respective subjects, (of China and Great Britain,) shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other."—(Treaty of Nanking, Article 1).

Whether the concurrence of the Chinese Government to modify or suspend for a time, the action of the Tariff could be obtained, we know not—but we deem it of sufficient importance to be clearly ascertained, and cannot but think it would not be unworthy, of the diplomacy of the Chief Superintendent of Trade, to endeavour by all means at his command, to obtain a *deferment* of the Import Duties, whilst the present disorganized state of the country keeps business at a dead-lock.

The Tariff of Import Duties was based upon mutual advantage—that mutuality no longer exists, and therefore, a remedy should be sought. If the Chinese Government will undertake to *bond* the unsaleable manufactured goods for a time, in places of security, this would obviate one part of the difficulty,—and the lapse of a few months will, in all probability solve the other.

We need only make a passing remark or two on the eighth paragraph of H. E.'s reply, in regard to the signatures not affixed to the Memorial. It is probable a few houses did not fully concur in the entire statements of the letter—although, we believe it embodies much of the general feeling of our merchants on the subject;—but if from the list of those who, did not sign the memorial, are deducted the firms importing Opium, and the newly established firms not yet consignees,—we feel assured that the memorial as it stands, fairly represents the large majority of merchants at this Port, who are interested in manufactured goods. We merely notice this, because considerable stress seems to attach in the Governor's answer to the assumed point, of a want of unanimity on the part of our merchants, to the getting up of the Memorial.

Neither can we agree with His Excellency, that the payment of Import Duties is a matter of small consideration at the present time. Every body knows, and the Chief Superintendent of Trade must be well aware of it, that when so unprecedented a premium has to be paid on imported bullion, it will greatly aggravate the losses of our manufacturers to have to pay one cent per piece on Imports, beyond what is absolutely necessary, in the absence of a market for their goods.

In conclusion, we will merely add, that, whether the policy of another country, coincide or differ, from that of our own—is not so much the question, as it is, whether *any alleviation* of the difficulties complained of, can be obtained. This is the province of Diplomacy—and it surely is worth the trial, if the interests of our mercantile community can thereby be promoted.

The latest *Gazettes* received here direct from Peking, state that "the rebels had appeared at Kae-fung, the capital of Honan, on the 19th June." A current report, however, that has been in circulation here the last few days, puts them in possession of Keang-ping, about 100 miles north of the Yellow River.

The *Georgina Marquart*, had arrived at Ningpo, when the last boat left there, for this Port, after a six days passage from Amoy, which the Rebels continued to hold as before.

At Ningpo everything was quiet on the 10th. They had heard nothing of the rebels in Kwang-se.

The document in our last page was posted at the North gate last week. Although anonymous it is understood by the literati to have been written by Hung Yuh-king, formerly prefect of Sung-keang, and who was taken prisoner by the rebels at Nanking, but subsequently escaped. It is not known by whom the supplementary portion was written, but it is believed to be by another hand.

How the worthy magistrate was to ascertain the facts of the statement he has given, except from hearsay, would be rather difficult to explain—unless his guard was very lax in his duty.—Under the circumstances of his being a prisoner therefore, we consider his narrative is liable to much question, and possibly made out not only to damage the cause of the hostile party in this neighbourhood, but to obtain the favourable notice of his imperial master.

Since this was translated, it has been cut and printed in the form of a pamphlet, at the expense of the "Poo-yuen-tang," a charitable institution in the city, and is now in course of general circulation among the inhabitants.

The Am.-Ship "Fleetwood" struck by Lightning.—During the Squall on Tuesday last, the *Fleetwood* was struck by lightning—providentially no one was injured.

The lightning struck the main-skysail-mast, and went down the main-mast, and then passed out through the bulwarks; rending the top-gallant-mast in pieces, and slightly injuring the top-mast in its course; but doing no further damage.

The Storm of Wednesday.—A Chinaman is said to have been killed by lightning, in a boat at the mouth of the Yang-king-pang: one of a group of three. Another had his spine so seriously injured, by the falling of a willow tree across his back as he passed up the creek, that his life is despaired of.

Narrow escape of a whole family being killed by Lightning.—During the severe storm on Wednesday last, the dwelling of the Rev. M. T. Yates was struck by lightning. The chief portion of the fluid passed down a chimney, near the centre of the house, leaving it broken and scorched; and scattering the plastering, bits of brick and pieces of wood over the rooms through which it passed. The Breech of a gun, that was standing in the upper room, was torn into fragments. Passing to the lower room, (which was Mr. Y.'s office,) the lightning passed off in four distinct currents; one continuing its course down the chimney; one shivering a book-case in one corner of the room; one leaping on to a door on the opposite side of the room; and one *rending* a door near the chimney. This door having iron hinges, was unhinged, and one side of the door frame completely shattered.

The same stroke struck the east end of the same suite of rooms; first taking effect in the upper window frame, on the outside, passing down to the frame of the lower window and thence into the earth.

We are gratified to learn that neither Mr. Y. or his family sustained any injury. Though the whole family narrowly escaped instant death; as Mr. Yates had, only two minutes before, left his desk (standing within six feet of the chimney) for a side room; and Mrs. Y. and daughter, had only three or four seconds before, left a position not five feet from the gun, where the whole current was apparently concentrated. And although the whole family, with others who were present, were not more than fifteen feet from the main current, not one sustained the least injury.

PEKING GAZETTE.

The *Gazette* of the 15th July, contains a report from Heang-yung, stating that he has complied with the imperial order, requiring the disbanding of the village braves,[*] with the exception of some dapper fellows under Chang-kwoh-leang, some Canton and Kwang-se volunteers, and some valiant men from Hoo-nan and Sze-chuen, amounting altogether to about 5,000 men. These having followed his standard for some time, and being skilled in military matters, as well as subject to discipline, he considers equal to the regular troops. He states, however, that they have hitherto been paid in money, and have had no rations served out to them, so that they have been obliged to go into the markets and buy for themselves; as they are however ignorant of the language of Keang-nan, they frequently get into disputes with the villagers about the prices of things: moreover the sycee in which they are paid has fallen in price, which has further increased their difficulties. He finds also that the rice is abundant, and therefore requests that rations may be dealt out to these volunteers, in the same way as to the regulars, which the emperor has agreed to.

The *Gazette* of the 16th July, contains a report from Wang-e-tih, the acting viceroy of Fokien, detailing the breaking out of a rebellion in the prefectures of Tseuen-chow[†] and Chang-chow, in that province. According to his statement, on the 13th of May, a band of men belonging to the "small sword society" entered the district city of Hae-teng, liberating the criminals, and murdering the officers. On the 19th of May, several hundred local banditti from Gnan-k'he and Tung-guan[‡] districts, entered the district city of Gnan-k'he, setting the jail birds at liberty, and destroying the offices belonging to the chief and assistant magistrates; after this they rushed out from the west gate, and it is reported, says the viceroy, that they have attacked Hea-mun[§] in the district of Tung-guan. The emperor, on hearing of this, remarks, that the robbers in the prefectures of Tseuen-chow and Chang-chow, having thus been emboldened to assemble in crowds, attack the public offices, and disturb the various cities, killing the officers and setting the criminals at liberty, have shewn their utter disregard of all law and order; the aforesaid acting viceroy has already ordered the general of the troops at Chang-chow, named Kwoh-jin-poo, together with the intendant of the salt department Suy-pin, to take the troops under their command and hasten to the spot, where they are in conjunction with the district magistrates, to unite their strength in surrounding and overwhelming the rebels. Let strict orders be given to the acting viceroy, to urge the general and intendant abovenamed, to lead forward the civil and military officers, so that the ringleaders may be apprehended and cut off as speedily as possible: but let them not be allowed to make their escape into other districts. As to the circumstances under which the magistrates in charge lost the places that are named, and the causes which led to the outbreak of the rebellion, whether or not it originated in any improper management of the said officers, so as to goad the people on to insurrection, let the acting viceroy immediately institute an enquiry and report. The province alluded to, the emperor goes on to say, has previously been disturbed by a number of societies, called the Red-money-society, the God-of-war society, the Small-sword-society, and the River-and-Lake-society. The leaders of these societies, are but few in number, and the adherents are merely attracted by their fame to join them: either because they belong to some clan which, being few in number, is apprehensive of being oppressed by others, or because they possess some degree of wealth, and are desirous of preserving it untouched;—thus they enter the societies through dread of danger, and not out of any wish to promote rebellion. As to those stupid people in the villages, they are really deserving of pity. The emperor orders, therefore, that the acting viceroy issue a special proclamation, that with the exception of the ringleaders in the rebellion, of whom it may be said that hanging is too good for them, and who must be carefully apprehended, and severely punished,—that beyond these, the old and feeble among them, together with those who have been constrained to follow their standard, should, after examination had, be freely forgiven. Let orders also be issued to the gentry of the various districts, that they assemble their neighbours for military training and self-defence, that they may, in conjunction with the officers and soldiers, seize upon the marauders, and thus put an end to this plundering banditti, and prevent the honest people from suffering further disturbance. Respect this.

The same *Gazette* contains an announcement from the board of ceremonies, dated the 14th of July, requiring all the kings and great nobles at the capital to perform the usual ceremonies at the great festival then to be observed; but forbidding all addresses of congratulation to the emperor, and all feasting.

One of the relatives of the emperor, Yih-tsung, having reported that one of the eunuchs of his palace spoke disrespectfully to him, whereupon he struck him so that he died; the emperor orders that the board in charge of the emperor's family should enquire into the affair and report.

The *Gazette* of the 17th of July, contains a report from Yang-wan-ting[‖] detailing a victory obtained by the imperial flotilla, at Silver Island, by the capture of which the rebels had been prevented from sailing down the Yang-tsze-keang. He says, that on the 5th of June, Ho-chun and others, with the imperial flotilla under their command, sailed up the Keang, and commenced cannonading the rebel batteries, by which means they killed 20 persons, and drove the rest into their entrenchments. They then advanced to Silver Island, took five of the insurgents' vessels, and burnt the rest. The fleet then advanced to Kwa-chow, and destroyed ten more vessels; after which they anchored at Silver Island, and intercepted the navigation of the river. The treasurer of Cheh-keang, named Lin-kwei,[¶] had several vessels under his command on this occasion; the emperor orders him to send a communication to Heang-yung, requesting him to combine his operations with those conducted by Ho-chun, in order that they might act together in exterminating the rebels.

In the same *Gazette* there is a reference to an enquiry made into the conduct of the officers through whose mismanagement Fung-yang, was taken by the rebels; which enquiry elicited the following facts, that the prefect and magistrate of Fung-yang had led forward the troops under their command to meet the rebels, and had had three engagements with them, but because of the smallness of their force, they were unable to maintain their ground. The emperor orders that they be both dismissed from office, but as this is a time when every effort must be made to oppose the enemy, he directs that they should exert themselves in endeavouring to retrieve their characters.

The *Gazette* of the 18th July, refers to the defeat of Se-ling-a, at the head of the Tartars sent from the river Amour, which disaster had been previously mentioned in the *Gazette*. It appears, the emperor says, that Ke-shen had ordered him to take charge of Poo-k'how (on the north bank of the Yang-tsze-keang, opposite Nan-king) when he suddenly retired from his post, leaving all his pots and pans, and camp-equipage behind him from all which it appears that the said Se-ling-a must have been entirely off his guard, so as to lay himself open to an attack from the rebels. According to the report now received from Ke-shen he has been for a time deprived of his rank, and ordered to exert himself in exterminating the enemy, in order to make amends for his former misconduct. The said degraded officer ought therefore to have been covered with shame for his deficiencies, and have done all he could to recover his lost character; instead of which we find him jabbering about the insufficiency of military weapons, horses, and provender, and borrowing pretexts from the want of these to excuse his running away. Moreover, what he talks about engaging the enemy, and putting them to the rout, is all a string of incoherent nonsense, merely to gloss over his faults as is very evident from the result.—It seems, (the emperor continues,) that the great officers in command of the troops, generally speaking, do not attack the enemy when they advance, and do not pursue them when they retire, which conduct of theirs has become a uniform custom; and yet they dare, after having been defeated, to borrow pretexts and throw the blame upon others, thus smothering conscience and indulging in deceit, which is altogether most bitterly detestable. If we do not make some severe example, and punish one as a warning to the hundred, how shall we display the majesty of law, and render submissive the minds of the people. Let, therefore, the statement handed in by Se-ling-a be given to Ke-shen, for his inspection, and if there be the least attempt to gloss over faults, let a report be made to me, and orders shall immediately be issued to inflict punishment.

In the same *Gazette* the emperor says, that Sae-shang-a and Seu-kwang-tsin, the former imperial commissioners, had been condemned to be beheaded, at the end of autumn, but considering that the rebels have now rushed from Gnan-hwuy into the province of Ho-nan, and that the great officers in command of the troops have received orders to advance to the attack and extermination of these marauders; considering also that the abovenamed degraded commissioners though now in confinement for state offences, and taking no share in the contest, would hardly like at this critical juncture to sit down quietly and wait for their decapitation;—We therefore command that Sae-shang-a be sent to Pih-chih-le, and placed under the orders of Na-urh-king-gnih; and that Seu-kwang-tsin be sent to Ho-nan, to be under the orders of Luh-ying-kuh, the governor of Ho-nan. Let them both wear the marks of their disgrace, and see if they will yet distinguish themselves. The above degraded commissioners must have some remains of natural conscience, and cannot but feel that they ought to exert themselves; if, however, they will not in future rouse their energies, and if they commit more errors, We shall carry into execution the sentence recorded against them, without the slightest alleviation.

The same *Gazette* contains a report from Luh-ying-kuh, the governor of Ho-nan, *detailing the loss of Kwei-tih*, and begging to be punished for the same. It appears that when the rebels got away from P'hoo-k'how, they proceeded to disturb the cities of Fung-yang and Poh-chow, and took advantage of the opportunity to attack and capture the city of Kwei-tih. Luh-ying-kuh immediately placed himself at the head of the troops, which he divided into three bands, under the command of separate generals, and then advanced to the attack. But those rebels had the audacity to come out of the city against them, and were killed in great numbers by our troops, including a chief carrying a yellow standard; but our generals fearing lest their retreat should be intercepted, *provisionally withdrew their forces*, and thus were unable immediately to regain possession of the city. The emperor observes on this subject, that since Luh-ying-kuh had displayed no military skill, he cannot escape condemnation, let him therefore be degraded from rank, but retained in office. Although the prefect of Kwei-tih was able to advance to the attack of the enemy's position, and headed the village braves for the purpose of exterminating the rebels, yet he lost the city, and therefore ought to be condemned, let him therefore be sent up to the board for trial, which must be conducted with the utmost rigour. Let all the civil and military officers who were in the city be strictly examined. The various divisions of our grand army are now on the march towards the place in question, let Luh-ying-kuh therefore combine the whole force, and put these rebels to the rout without a moment's delay. Respect this.

The same *Gazette* contains the decision of the board of punishments on the case of those officers through whose fault Yang-chow was lost. It is as follows:—let the degraded viceroy in charge of the transport of grain named Yang-teen-pang, and the degraded salt commissioner Tan-ming-lan, be sent to western Tartary, and there put to the hardest service, but let them provisionally be detained at Tsing-keang-poo, under the orders of Yang-e-tang, to assist in suppressing the rebellion, and thereby make amends for their faults.

---

* The latest [illegible] we have got by the 5th of June Mail [illegible] advices had only reached London on the [illegible] May, from Shanghae to the 28th March.

[*] The disbanding of the village braves had been previously ordered by the emperor on account of their inutility, but really, we doubt not, because of the deficiency of funds.

[†] Commonly called Chin-choo.

[‡] In the vulgar dialect this is pronounced Tang-wan.

[§] Commonly known as the city of Amoy.

[‖] This officer according to a *Gazette* of a previous date had been ordered up to the capital for trial and yet he appears as engaged at the seat of war. This is unaccountable.

[¶] Formerly intendant of circuit at Shanghae.

HISTORY OF THE KWANG-SE REBELLION;

Gathered from the Peking Gazette, Official Proclamations, and other Public Documents.

(Continued from No. 158.)

On the 10th of April, Yang-wan-ting, who had assumed the temporary charge, issued a proclamation saying, that Heang-yung, who had been appointed imperial commissioner, was advancing, in conjunction with Ke-shen, to the attack of Nan-king. He himself was bent upon attacking the rebels from the side of Keang-yin at Chin-keang; but he gave it as his opinion that it was absolutely necessary to have the assistance of war steamers, in order to contend effectually with the foe. For which purpose, he said that he had sent a communication to the intendant of circuit at Shang-hae, to use every argument to induce the war steamers of the various nations lying at Shang-hae to go to Chin-keang and exterminate the rebels.

Several days previous, 48 Portuguese and other lorchas, hired by the Chinese government, had been assembled at Keang-yin; these were subsequently joined by several square-rigged vessels, purchased by the intendant of Shang-hae, and manned and armed by foreigners, for the purpose of making war on the insurgents. One of these, the *Science*, and another named the *Agnes*, had arrived at the scene of action.

On the 11th of April it was reported, that the emperor's uncle, at the head of 6,000 men, had arrived at Tsing-keang-poo, where the grand canal crosses the Yellow River. Large forces from Shan-tung and Hoo-kwang were also said to be marching upon Nan-king: the whole force engaged against the rebels was said to have amounted to 100,000 men.

About the same time, the magistrate of Shang-hae issued a proclamation, stating that the grand army was assembling in clouds around Nan-king.

In a despatch to the emperor, dated the 13th of April, Heang-yung speaks of having gained a victory over the insurgents; and in that of the 18th of April, Heang-yung informed the emperor, that on that day he had taken several stockades outside the city of Nan-king, and obtained a great victory over the insurgents. The enemy's loss was estimated at 300 burnt, 50 killed, and 400 taken prisoners. The imperialists also captured 2 pieces of heavy ordnance, five of smaller calibre, and 10 [illegible], besides a large quantity of muskets, &c.

On the 16th April, Yang, the acting viceroy of the two Keang provinces, issued a proclamation, saying that he had collected a naval force, which was acting in conjunction with the army of Heang-yung, for the purpose of exterminating the rebels; and in order to encourage the vessels under him to vigorous effort he published a scale of rewards and punishments. Information leading to any successful attack to be rewarded by 50 taels. The first vessel that goes into action to receive 100 taels. The capture of the leader of the insurrection to be rewarded by 100,000 taels, and of either of the two prime ministers by 50,000; the capture of smaller chiefs to be rewarded with 50 taels. The capture of a rebel junk to be rewarded by 100 taels; and the destruction of the whole fleet by 10,000 taels. Those who retreat in battle to be beheaded: when any one is killed in battle 100 taels will be given to his friends: wounds to be compensated by 30, 20, or 10 taels, according to their severity.

About the same time, Ke-shen reported a victory obtained over the rebels on the north side of Yang-tsze, in which he took five redoubts, and drove the enemy back to the city, with the loss of 1,000 men and a great number drowned. Altogether 7,000 of the enemy are supposed to have been put to death.

On the 18th of April, the prefect of Sung-keang issued a notice saying that he was in the receipt of letters from Heang-yung and Ke-shen, together with Chow, the governor of Gnan-hwuy, and Chin, the viceroy of Pe-king,—informing him that they were marching upon Nan-king, with 100,000 men.

About the same time, a proclamation appeared from Heang-yung, admitting the capture of Nan-king. Unfortunately, he says, when he assumed the command at Kew-keang, the rebels had already spread their sails, and proceeded eastward; not being provided with boats, he could not follow them sufficiently fast, and the help he wished to afford was unavailing. He admits that if he could be forgiven by his countrymen for this neglect, he would find it difficult to still the upbraidings of his own mind. The greater his regrets for the past, however, the greater should be his exertions for the future. He was then leading on his army, and had advanced to the walls of Nan-king vowing that if he did not exterminate this rampant banditti, he would never withdraw his troops.

On the 22nd of April, H. B. M. Str. *Hermes*, left Shang-hae for Nan-king, having Sir George Bonham, Bart., and suite on board.

On the 26th of April, the magistrate of Shang-hae issued a notice, admitting that Nan-king, Chin-keang, Yang-chow and Kwa-chow were still in possession of the rebels, but that a large force was advancing against them: amongst the rest, the intendant of Shang-hae had prepared a number of Canton boats and Portuguese lorchas; he had also hired some foreign ships-of-war, (the *Science*, *Agnes* and *Antelope*) and borrowed a steamer to assist, (alluding to the *Hermes*.) In a few days, he said, there would cooperate with the land forces, when they expected to retake Chin-keang.

The same day a letter from the Chinese general Heang-yung to the intendant of circuit at Shang-hae was made public, in which the former applauds the latter for his zeal in the public service, particularly in inducing the gentry to contribute of their substance, towards the support of the army; but as his grand army, then encamped near the walls of Nan-king, had obtained several victories, and taken possession of several places where the enemy had entrenched themselves, together with a great store of military requisites, the supplies for the camp were no longer necessary.

On the 30th of April, the emperor issued a decree in which he complains that the military operations for the last three years have been a great drain on the resources of the country. He had 100,000 men under arms, and he proposes to bring together as many more. But in order to this he must have funds; he has already spent 27 millions of taels, and cannot continue to pay out from the imperial treasury, unless the people come forward with contributions; and in order to induce them to contribute he proposes to increase the number of prizes at the literary examinations. For every province that sends in 100,000 taels, he will grant an extension of the number of successful civil and military graduates, of the higher order, to the amount of one! and for every prefecture or district that contributes 2,000 taels he will grant an extension of the successful civil and military graduates, of the lower order, to the amount of one. The emperor adds, that it is with feelings of the most bitter distress that he makes this application to the people for contributions, and he deprecates most earnestly any black-hearted officers taking advantage of it to distress and oppress the people.

On the 5th of May, H. B. M. Str. *Hermes* returned from Nan-king, where she had been five days; the intelligence brought by that vessel was that the insurgents were Christians, of the Protestant form of worship and anti-idolators of the strictest order. They acknowledged but one God, the Heavenly Father, and with him Jesus Christ, as the Saviour of mankind: also the Holy Spirit, as the last of three persons of the Trinity. Their chief was known as T'hae-ping-wang, the king of the great tranquillity dynasty, to whose mission a kind of divine origin was ascribed. Far from claiming adoration, this individual forbad the application to himself of Supreme, or Holy, which had bitherto been assumed by the emperor of China. Their moral code was the Ten Commandments. The leaders of the movement were chiefly Canton and Kwang-se men, who were deeply influenced by the belief that God was with them. At the beginnig of their enterprise they numbered but one or two hundred. Once in Yung-gnan, in Kwang-se province, when their numbers amounted to two or three thousand, they had been sorely pressed, being beset on all sides by greater numbers; they had no powder left, and their provisions were all expended. So they put their wives and children in the middle, and not only forced their passage out, but completely routed their enemies. They appeared to have derived their religious belief from the writings, if not the direct teachings of foreign protestant missionaries, and from the existence of a common religious belief were disposed to consider the inhabitants of other countries as foreign brethren.

When the *Hermes* passed Chin-keang, she was followed by the armed vessels which had been hired by the Chinese Government, which latter made an immediate attack on Chin-keang. In consequence of this the *Hermes* was fired upon by the insurgents, both in going and returning; on the latter occasion several shots having struck the steamer's hull, it was thought necessary to return the fire, which drew an apology from the insurgents.

A letter, purporting to have been written by Sir Geo. Bonham, to the chief of the insurgents, whilst his Excellency was at Nanking, got into circulation among the Chinese at Shanghae; in which the English Plenipotentiary says that he has heard that the Chinese people have of late been engaged in hostilities with the Manchows, and that his majesty (the insurgent chief) had gained possession of Nanking. Further, the Plenipo observes that the Manchow officers (the imperialists) have issued proclamations saying that they had borrowed a number of European steamers to fight with his majesty's (the insurgents') troops; which report originated in the lying statements of the Manchow officers. It has been the custom, his Excellency continues, for the British nation not to interfere with hostilities in the places to which they come; thus, though the Manchow officers may purchase British vessels, they will not be allowed to hoist the British flag; and though British subjects may allow themselves to be employed by the Manchow officers in such vessels, the British authorities deem it improper, and do not protect them. The Plenipotentiary concludes, by asking the insurgent chief what his intentions were, should he approach Shanghae with an army, towards the British nation and its interests.

The officers of the *Hermes* observed that the insurgents were busily engaged in strengthening themselves in their position. The space between Chin-keang and the Yang-tsze-keang, about three-quarters of a mile wide was occupied with stockades and batteries. Kwa-chow, a walled city on the northern bank of the Yang-tsze-keang, was also defended by several stockades and batteries. So long as the insurgents held these places, they had complete command of the grand canal, by means of which the tribute grain used to be transported to the capital.

The distance from Chin-keang to Nanking, by the Yang-tsze-keang, is 47 miles, which portion of the river was wholly in the power of the insurgents. The space between the river and the northern angle of the city of Nanking, about half a mile wide was also occupied by stockades and ditches. From the outer to the inner walls of Nanking is a distance of four miles, so that the heaviest guns could not shell the city; and it would require a well-appointed army of 6 to 8,000 men, to march from the outer to the inner wall and dislodge the defenders.—That Nanking will ever be retaken by the Imperialists, unaided by foreigners, appeared utterly impossible. The insurgents were seen conveying rice in large quantities from the tribute junks which they had captured into the city, and it was calculated that they had provisions for two years.

It was supposed that the long-haired rebels in the city amounted to about 20 or 30,000; of trusty adherents there might be about 30,000 more; besides these about 100,000 of the original inhabitants who remained in the city when the rebels took it, and who were made to do duty as porters and trenchdiggers.

On the 18th of May, a body of insurgents, about 3,000 strong, not connected, with the Kwang-se rebels, attacked Amoy. The Chinese admiral got his fleet under weigh, but kept at a respectful distance, when the rebels landed almost unopposed; the public offices in the suburbs were broken open and sacked; the custom-house also was destroyed; but private property was respected. At 2 P.M. the citadel was taken. Foreigners were allowed to move about unmolested, and the insurgents sent a guard for their protection. The next day the shops were opened and confidence restored.

On the 25th May, the Chinese imperial fleet, consisting of the *Antelope*, *Dewan*, *Agnes*, and about 40 lorchas and Canton war-boats attacked Chin-keang, and opened a fire on the stockades which was returned with spirit. The insurgents had fortified the heights with some heavy guns, which they appeared to know how to use. The Emperor's vessels were frequently struck, and hauled off with three killed and two wounded. During the engagement 6,000 imperialists were lying within three miles of Chin-keang but did not aid the attacking force. The *Peking Gazette* gives an account of this action, but says nothing about the European ships that were engaged therein. The imperialists say, that they captured two of the enemy's vesssels, and burnt others, two of which were laden with powder.

On the 29th of May, Ke-shen reported that he had attacked the rebels near Yang-chow, on which occasion he killed many, and shot one chief. Several other attacks were made the same day, all of which were successful, and resulted in the slaughter of more than a thousand men, and the driving of the rebels into the gate of Yang-chow, whither they escaped with all their baggage.

On the 5th of June, the Rev. C. Taylor, made his way to Chin-keang alone, and was admitted into the fortress, where he had an interview with the commandant *Lo*, and presented him with a number of Christian books, which were well received, because they contained (as they said) doctrines similar to their own. Mr. T. observed that their stockades were well provided with guns of every size and description. Their flags, of a triangular shape were numerous. Their numbers appeared to be about 60,000. The city had been deserted by its inhabitants, the doors and shutters of the houses having been taken to build stockades. The wooden palisades were, however, being fast replaced by stone walls. Blacksmiths and carpenters were making warlike implements and gun-carriages. Their worship was performed by chaunting hymns in a very solemn manner, after which one of their number engaged in audible prayer. These acts of worship were repeated twice or thrice a day. There were no females at Chin-keang, all having been left at Nanking. The visitor was struck with the earnest enthusiasm which pervaded the entire body, and the perfect confidence they had in the success of their cause. Fresh provisions were abundantly brought in from the surrounding country. While Dr. T. was there the imperial fleet attacked the city, without doing any injury to its defenders. On leaving, the insurgents gave Mr. T. a letter, addressed to all their English brethren, stating that a visit had been paid by him for the purpose of presenting some books: which were received on the ground of agreeing substantially with their own. They allude to the circumstance of the visit of the *Hermes* having been followed by an attack from the imperial fleet, and the arrival of Mr. Taylor having been accompanied by a similar assault: notwithstanding which they do not harbour any suspicions; neither do they prohibit commercial intercourse; at present, however, while the different parties are engaged in warfare, they deem it better to wait for a few months, until the Tartars were destroyed, when the foreigners might go and come without hindrance. Mr. T. also brought down a proclamation issued by Yang and Seaou, prime ministers of the insurgent chief, in which they exclaim against the Tartars for worshipping corrupt spirits, and rebelling against God, while they oppress the people, and degrade literature. They have therefore, they say, elevated, the righteous standard, with the view of exterminating the Tartar hordes. They enjoin on all the duty of worshipping God, and quietly following their usual avocations; assured that the soldiers of the new dynasty will not hurt a hair of their heads.

On the 16th of June, the magistrate of Shanghae issued a proclamation, saying that the most urgent instructions had been issued by the superior officers to the district magistrates, insisting on it that the arrears of taxes must be paid with all speed, or the offenders will be seized and sent up to the provincial capital for punishment. The contingent in rice which ought to have been paid in the early part of the winter, had been delayed till the middle of summer; and though the magistrate had been urging its payment, the people had treated his statements with indifference, he had therefore selected some of whom he meant to make a public example, and proceeded to publish the names of these defaulters, comprising one person holding official rank, seven of purchased rank, and nine rich commoners, who are all denounced for punishment.

On the 18th of June, the intendant of Shanghae addressed the British consul, stating that certain lawless vessels had secretly proceeded up the Yang-tsze-keang, freighted with military arms, powder, &c., for sale to the rebels, and requesting the consul's interference to stop it. The consul in reply stated, that the owners of such vessels acted without the sanction of the British government, and at their own risk. The English plenipotentiary had announced to both parties that the British government intended to remain neutral in the civil war now raging. As therefore the intendant was not prevented by the British authorities, from hiring British vessels and seamen for the purpose of attacking Chin-keang, it would be a breach of neutrality to take a different course in respect to those, who, at their own risk, took part on the other side.

In the beginning of July, the intendant of Shanghae went to Kwun-san, to meet the new viceroy E-leang; the former acting viceroy Yang, having been disgraced and ordered up to the capital for examination and punishment.

Letters from Amoy of the 18th June, stated that the intendant of Amoy had assembled a large force of 10,000 men, with the view of giving battle to the insurgents who were still in possession of that town.

On the 14th of June, the imperial army attacked Chin-keang on the eastern side, and kept up a continual fire for three days, without effecting a single breach in the walls of the city. Their shot fell short, and the insurgents looked on with indifference.

In the *Peking Gazette* of the 13th June, the provincial treasurer of Soo-chow is blamed on account of deficiencies in the amount of grain sent up by sea from Shanghae to the capital; also for having sent his family away from his official residence to a place of safety; by the first neglect he impoverished the imperial granary, and by the second act of misconduct he induced apprehensions in the minds of the people.

In the same *Gazette*, the provincial treasurer is ordered to hasten on the sending of grain to the capital, not one half of the usual quantity having arrived there. The governors of provinces are also prohibited from detaining grain for the service of the army, without especial leave from Peking.

In the *Gazette* of the 15th of June, Sen-kwang-tsin is ordered for execution in autumn, on account of his neglect in allowing the rebels to take Han-yang, Woo-chang and Yoh-chow.

In the *Gazette* of the 19th of June, the governor of Gnan-hwuy reported, that he had put down an insurraction in the northern part of that province, killed several hundreds, and captured three pieces of cannon, and other military stores.

In the *Gazette* of the 20th of June, the emperor acknowledges his faults and reproaches himself with want of skill in governing the empire.

The *Gazette* of the following day details an engagement between the imperial flotilla in the Yang-tsze-keang, and the rebels on the 8th of June, in which the imperialists say that they have burnt and destroyed 31 vessels.

The *Gazette* of the 22d of June, speaks of a famine in the southern part of Shan-tung, where the corpses were strewed about the open field.

The *Gazette* of the 26th of June, speaks of a defeat which had been sustained by the Tartar troops which had been sent from Ghirin to Nan-king, and were obliged to retreat before the rebels, with the loss of their camp equipage.

In the *Gazette* of the 27th of June, the silver mines in the neighbourhood of Peking are ordered to be worked with more efficiency, for the sake of obtaining an increase of the precious metals.

The *Gazette* of the 1st July, says that on the 6th of May, the imperialists gained some successes at Chin-keang, from the land side; and that on the 9th of May, some advantages were obtained by the imperial flotilla, at the same place, from the side of the river. On the 14th of May, the Chinese general is said to have made some approaches nearer to Nan-king, and on the 18th to have killed a number of the enemy.

The *Gazette* of the 3rd of July, contains an order for the arrest of Yang-wan-ting, the acting viceroy of the two Keang provinces, and for his being sent up to the capital for trial.

The *Gazette* of the 4th and 5th July, contain reports from Ke-shen, detailing various successes at Yang-chow, on the 27th of May.

The *Gazette* of the 7th July, speaks of the successes of the imperial general at Nan-king, on the 24th and 27th of May.

The *Gazette* of the 8th of July, acknowledges the fall of Fung-yang (a city within 600 miles of Pe-king) on the 28th of May.

The *Gazette* of the 9th of July, alludes to some erroneous doctrines having been current in Fo-kien.

The *Gazette* of the 10th of July, speaks of the successes obtained by the imperialists at Chin-keang, and of the retaking of that city about the end of June: which report, however, turns out to be unfounded.

The *Gazette* of the 11th and 12th of July, speak of more successes having been obtained at Nan-king and Yang-chow, but equally without foundation.*

(To be continued.)

W. H. M.

---

* For further extracts from the *Gazette* see our issue of to-day.

PASSING EVENTS IN CHINA.

(From Dr. D. J. Macgowan's Note Book.)

(Continued from No. 156.)

Charges against the Manchus: A Prince of the Ming: Miraculous indications: Victory inevitable: Hien-fung gets notice to quit—with a pension: Miracles at Second-hand: Are there Two Parties contending for the empire? Legitimist proclamation: Scandal: Menace.

Resuming our narrative let us turn to the seat of war. It will be remembered that the Imperial generalissimo, general Hiang-yung, threatened to let loose on the insurgents all those outside barbarians who would sell themselves for that loyal purpose, which with many other statements to the like effect, previously addressed them by the imperialists have, excited, as might have been expected, the ire of the patriots against all foreigners. Hence the hint, we have already translated, to the effect that the *laisser faire* policy, should be adopted by foreigners; and hence, also, the discourteous allusion to the English in the following philippic from the Chinese camp, issued by general Wang, before the capture of Nanking. It is addressed to the emperor Hien-fung, whom it styles chief of a clan.

"An Indictment arraigning you, the head of the Bannermen in China. Formerly, when your clan, was harassed by civil feuds, and being at that time our vassals, you experienced favors from our upright ministers, and our sacred lord, trusting in your sincerity, bestowed upon all, of you names and surnames, also giving you horses and cattle, and conferring office and emoluments upon you. From generation to generation your tribe was assiduously obedient;—all these things have been recorded in treaties. How is it then, that your clan stealthily rebelled, setting aside your fealty, on the opportunity afforded by general Wú? [It was at the request of this officer that the Manchus entered the country, to aid in repressing a civil commotion.] It was by professing the devotion of a Tsing-peh [770 B.C.] whilst demon-like you imitated the conduct of the usurper Tsú-wang [676 B.C.]"

A sacred dynasty of sixteen divine descendants, was subverted in a-day—after a good government of three hundred years;—since which time all loyal and courageous men gnash their teeth, and smite their breasts anxiously desiring to see our wicked enemies cut off. In consequence of your having, after killing some faithful ministers, spared the people, your rule was submitted to, but your two hundred years of extortions have made you wealthy, and you disregard the people. Men of talent, fully competent to hold office, are discarded because they are Chinese: officers who have been convicted of capital crimes, are spared because they are Manchus. The Chinese are treated in that manner and the Manchus in this; are not men's hearts crushed thereby? Some say that Hien-fung is a good ruler because he dismissed Muh-chang-ah and employed Suy-chang-ah. Now, Muh-chang-ah was not degraded because of his unfitness as a minister, but only because he would not comply with your wishes, and Suy-chang-ah was employed not on account of his worth but because of the subserviency of his will to yours. How can you be styled a good ruler, without making the world and posterity laugh in their sleeves.

The seventh descendant of our August Emperor Kwang-tsung [last but two, of the Mings 1620-1] is a prince whom heaven has endowed with divine energy. He is constantly meditating revenge and, in concert with his ministers, endeavouring to pacify the state, while his generals weep for the people, and have swords and spears, for their pillows. Heaven regards him with favor and men are hastening to render him allegiance, his name is true and his words in accordance with reason.

On December 11th he offered the sacrifice of the Southern border, when the masses rejoiced with shoutings, which might be heard for several *le* distant. On a previous day amongst other propitious omens, the bird of felicitous omen appeared, and the yellow river became pellucid. Then again, when worshipping in the ancestral temple, a purple vapor rose from the haze, hanging over head like a canopy, into which the prayers ascended; [or the smoke of the paper which was burnt, and on which they were written.] Many eyes witnessed it with delight and wonder. From the Yang-tsz, there issued several myriads of branches of the plum tree, for the erection of a palace are not these celestial indications! There are those whose understandings are but as the glimmering of the firefly, who say that we can never succeed in overturning your long established empire; not considering that after Wang-mang destroyed the Han, Kwang-wei rose and restored it: [25 A.D.] and that after the Eastern Han was overthrown, by the usurper Tsah-pei, Chaulih, established the After Han, and that subsequently when the Tsin fell, the Eastern Tsin rose [317], and, finally that when the Tartars cut off the Sung dynasty, Kau-tsung [1127] founded the Southern Sung! These things cannot be effaced from men's minds, and now, loyalty is by no means extinguished, although months and years have rolled by, for all are expecting the restoration of the throne to its rightful owner.

It now behoves us to embrace this propitious opportunity by sending our troops northward to punish you and to revenge the wrongs of our ancestors. Do not rely upon your puny power, lest like the insect you be crushed under the chariot wheels of our great army. What availed your special orders to Suy Chang-ho to guard Hu-peh? How can your dronish drowsy soldiers, who are unable to cope with the English barbarians have the temerity to resist the march of the celestial army? The barbarian merchant ships alone are able to paralyze your energies. It is quite unnecessary to await the issue of the conflict to know who shall be victorious, our past engagements clearly indicate the result of all future battles. You know that Li Sing-yuen and Chau Tien-choh led troops into Kwang-si to no purpose, that at Kai-chau they were surprised, and that only a shred returned, and that but for the special instructions of our august emperor, who wished to spare the Chinese, the whole force would have been killed! our grand army will soon descend and make short work of that utterly contemptible generalissimo Hiang-yung who is proposing to lead troops from Sz-chuen, Shen-si and Kiang-su, and who is exposing us to the tiger menace of English barbarian soldiers, and lorchas; we shall expel him and them at a stroke. Proceeding thence to Fuh-kien that province and Chih-kiang shall be rolled up as a mat, thus, South of the Yang-tsz being subdued, we shall march to the north and sacrifice in our ancestral halls. It behoves all your officers to understand the times, and if they have any regard for their chief to exhort you to abdicate. And as our government made provision for Shun-tsung, [the last emperor of the Mongol race] bestowing a principality upon him, so you shall in like manner be provided for. If however, you take more than this, and still desire [illegible] patrimony you will err egregiously. Consider this at once. Give it your prompt attention."

Judging from the literary productions of the insurgents, it would appear, either that there are very few educated men in their ranks, or, that they are seldom consulted, when public documents are drawn up, as these are so frequently defective in style, and faulty in argument. The foregoing also exhibits great poverty of invention, for the supernatural wonders recorded above as attending the northern march of the candidate for imperial honors, are stated to have occurred at Nanking in 1645, when his progenitor, Fuh-wang made an ineffectual attempt to preserve the empire.

It is remarkable, that since the fall of Nanking no proclamations have appeared in which the name of Tien-teh occurs, or which allude to any descendant of the late imperial family. Instances are not wanting in Chinese history, of the rise of pretenders laying claim to the empire, as descendants of a subverted dynasty and it has been stated on the best authority that the party in possession of the cities of Nanking and Ching-kiang, stoutly deny the existence of such a leader as Tien-teh, absurdly adding that he was an invention of foreigners. It is not improbable that this alleged descendant of the Chú family, is merely a political Mrs. Harris ingeniously thrust forward to conciliate the vacillating amongst the literati, but as yet there is no reliable evidence that such an artifice has been adopted by the patriots. If descent from a deposed imperial family is not supposed to confer any peculiar claims, it is not legitimacy but heaven or fate which decides which house shall govern the empire: numerous descendants of the Ming emperors are to be found scattered in many parts of the empire, some residing in this city, but it is not supposed that their pedigree in itself can ever confer any peculiar privilege. There was therefore no great inducement for the insurgents to carry on such a system of deception in this respect as has been attributed to them. Various circumstances concur in indicating the existence of two parties among the Kwang-si insurgents, differing in origin, and objects and having different chiefs. One class of proclamations calls upon the nation to give adhesion to a scion of the Ming dynasty, who is sometimes styled Tien-teh, and at other times simply hwang-ti, august emperor. (A stratagem, supposing it to be one which so far misled the imperialists, as to cause them to describe him in proclamations as offering rewards for his apprehension) and one class of proclamations is characterised throughout by idolatrous or atheistical expressions and allusions; another class is wholly pervaded by christian morals and doctrine;—in the former the nation is exhorted to give adhesion to a scion of the Ming dynasty, styled sometimes Tien-teh and at others the august *ti* or emperor, in the latter, the term *ti* is discarded as blasphemous when applied to a creature, while the people are urged to render allegiance to the celestial king or prince Hung Tsiu-ts'iuen.— If these proclamations differing so widely, have not a common origin, there must be two parties in the field, which for the sake of distinction may be designated respectively as Legitimist and Christian.

To enable the reader to compare the two classes of proclamations, we translate the latest communication purporting to have been issued by the supposed legitimist party, at Nanking; and an address, published two days later, at the same, by the Christian party.

The first possesses additional interest as it comes from the legitimist chief himself, under date of March 19th, 1853.

"My ancestor Hung-wú swept the hordes of Mongolian barbarians clean away and reëstablished the empire, which his dynasty firmly preserved for three hundred years, bequeathing to billions of men abundant happiness. That period can only be compared to the reigns of Yau, Shun and Yu.—Unfortunately under our emperor Wai-tsung [last of the Mings] ferocious robbers obtained the ascendancy, while traitors occasioned anarchy and opened the way by which your ancestor was enabled, taking advantage of our difficulties to usurp the throne. You crushed the imperial house, killed above a thousand faithful officers and caused myriads of adherents to commit suicide. It was a time, so to speak, when the heavens fell, the earth was riven, the sea exhausted and the mountains crumbled! Oh! ye obstinate Tartar brigands, we must have the revenge of not living under the same sky with you! You have for two hundred years darkened our sun and moon, by your barbarian changes; and for five or six generations we have experienced your insults, which are as intolerable as the fetor of monkeys. Your domestic crimes, the murder of an elder-brother, and of an uncle, and the incestuous intercourse with sisters and aunts show you to be like dogs and swine. To what purpose is it that our scholars study, when you sell offices and titles? You increase our taxes and call for contributions so as to exhaust the blood and marrow of our people. Distinctions are made in the laws between Manchus and Chinese, by your covetous officers, and their base myrmidons; it is as if the sword had desolated the land. The estimable scholars and worthy people of the empire, have alike suffered, and gnash their teeth, while harboring bitter revenge. Your misgovernment causes droughts and famines from year to year, the produce of the land is deteriorating, so as to be unfit for sustaining life. Meanwhile those in high places continue their corrupt and avaricious practices, unmindful of the people, and without the fear of Heaven!

My ministers and officers having been eye-witnesses of these outrages have confided in me, the seventh descendant of Hung-kwang of the great Ming dynasty, as emperor. Heaven decrees, and men desire, that I should, first avenge my ancestor's wrongs, and next, those of the whole black-haired race. My literary officers are as abundant as rain, and my generals as clouds for number, who with my righteous and benevolent army give indications of renovating times. Deformities shall be eradicated, and the people drawn out of the mire, when, with whetted weapons the Tartars are pursued to their dens and nests. The sun is darkened by the number of streamers and banners unfurled by the grand army; the river is covered with its vessels, and its leaders vie with each other in pressing forward by land and water. The Yellow river shall form no impediment to our march, it can be bridged with our horse-whips; everything will fly before us, as leaves driven by the wind, or as if shivered like a thunderbolt.

But let not the farmer or laborer take alarm, the severe discipline allows of no damage being done to the people. From the first I was hailed by the people, who came out to meet, having been long stretching out their necks and straining their eyes, in hopes of seeing me advance to Peking. Next autumn, after having tranquilized the South, I shall proceed to the punishment of the cruel oppressors at the Capital. Their heads shall be taken off, to illustrate the vow of not having the same sky with them; their hearts shall be cut out, the marrow of their bones shall be sucked, we shall eat their flesh and sleep in their skins.

When the Manchus are thus exterminated and the government is restored to the Chinese, there will be great peace and the heavens again become visible. Our scholars and people will be faithful and exempt from sorrow, and with united hearts cultivate benevolence and enjoy happiness."— "Respect this."

(To be continued.)

GENERAL STATEMENT RESPECTING AFFAIRS AT NAN-KING.

Respectfully considering that the Sacred succession of our Imperial family, has remained uninterrupted for more than 200 years, during which time its liberally bedewing favours and deep-seated benevolence have been universally diffused abroad, I now desire to speak respecting the love which it has exhibited towards the people. When any place is visited by calamity, so that even a single individual suffers, the favours of the imperial bounty are quickly transmitted in reply to the memorial sent up; and if a few among the officials are guilty of delinquencies, they are certainly reproved; but our Emperor has never looked with indifference on his people.

Now the plundering bandits who are loathed even by the dogs and swine, having thrown Kwang-se into anarchy, have attacked and destroyed the various provincial cities along the course of the river, taking captive and killing the inhabitants, introducing strange and unaccountable customs; but it is hard to say why the provincial city Nan-king should, in the course of fate, be called to suffer this bitter calamity. I, having been incarcerated in that city, have had to witness sights, such as little by little took away the heart from me; now fortunately General Heang having been sent down from the capital, people have again been graciously restored to life; and I am now about to give a general statement of the things that I witnessed while among the thieves, for the information of the benevolent, that they may compassionate the dire sufferings of those who are captives in Nan-king. Wait till these intruders begin to scatter and skulk about in all directions, then with united hearts let them be attacked and exterminated, till there being not a man left, future misery will haply be avoided, and unnumbered wrongs will be prevented.

Formerly there was the "Heaven & Earth Sect," which merely worshipped Heaven and Earth; they had an impish volume, which they termed the Book of their religion: the great object of its precepts being to inculcate mutual love between man and man: the doctrine being similar to that taught by Mih-sze.* These rebellious bandits having been originally highway robbers, have taken refuge under this name (i.e. Heaven and Earth Sect) and changed their former aspect altering the title of the book to that of the "Book of Celestial decrees," and have altered the characters 天地 *Teen Te* "Heaven & Earth" to 添弟 *Teen Te* (two homophonous characters essentially different in meaning.) When the captives enter their Society, they are called Brethren. Stealing property and killing people, according to their religion, are capital crimes. These rebel bandits have seized the inhabitants of Nan-king and made them soldiers, who have to wear a yellow cloth bound about the head, and a square of red cloth sewn on their back and breast, on which are inscribed, "Such a company of the Sacred troops." Each carries a bamboo gun and has a name-tally at his waist. These are called New-brethren; those who have been captured in Kwang-se are called Old brethren. Rich and poor, parents, children, and brothers are all separated without distinction. The young and robust are employed as soldiers and servants; the feeble are employed as servants but not as soldiers; those who shew the least disobedience to orders, if not severely beaten, are put to death with the sword; their miseries are inexpressible. When they are captured, they receive two meals a day of half-boiled rice, which is first set down on the ground, when the men of the sect read the sacred book and ask a blessing, offering dog's flesh in honour to Heaven, as the highest act of reverence: if any happen to make a mistake in reading, they are rapt with the backs of the swords in a disorderly manner. When these rebel bandits broke into the city, they went about slaughtering people without restraint; they professed that their object was to tranquillize the people, that they had no desire to plunder or take captives, warning the inhabitants not to come out to see what was the matter; but the next day they came in great numbers, searching for and extorting property, there being no lengths to which they scrupled to go. From all who possessed money or rice, whether rich or poor, they selected and carried off what they wished; and even what they could not use nor carry off, they did not leave alone, but destroyed and rendered it useless. Before the rebel bandits came, there was a class of lawless characters, anxiously looking for their arrival, that they might enter their service; on the day when they broke into the city, this lawless mob conducted and assisted them in their search; at this the thieves were greatly rejoiced and gave them a share of the plunder; after several days, when the work of plunder was ended, they sought out the men who had assisted them in their search, took from them the share of the property which they had before awarded them, and employed them in the most servile occupations. The females captured by the rebel bandits, whether old or young, were all termed sisters, twenty five being alloted to a house; but afterwards their numbers becoming greatly increased, sixty or seventy, or in some cases a hundred and twenty were lodged in the same house, being rigidly confined under lock and key; and while the victims of unrestrained licentiousness, their relatives were not permitted to see them. At first they had their supply of rice, but this was afterwards reduced to an insufficiency, and now they are cut off without a grain. Some of the people are driven to remove goods and carry loads, and if they escape beating, it is only to suffer abuse; the cruelty that is practised is too much for the eyesight. The rebel bandits circulate baseless reports, falsely saying that, by reading their sacred book, they can avoid the cannon balls; that when the balls come, they hold in the hand a small flag, which preserves the person characters from injury. In the provincial city, the lawless who submitted to the thieves, put great faith in these words; joining with the thieves in robbing military stations, they defended themselves according to these rules, and were struck dead. When the rebel bandits arrived, some among the inhabitants, who were unable to distinguish between loyalty and rebellion, brought offerings to them, hoping thereby to avoid their visits, but the thieves seeing that they possessed this property, calculated they must certainly have much more in store, and thereupon went and carried off the whole, exercising every kind of cruelty; all this took place after the city was lost, and many had to submit to much greater acts of oppression but; Alas! it was too late then to repent of what they had done.

The impish books which have been published by the rebel bandits contain a great number of rebellious proclamations; among those published in Nanking, are the "Book of Supplementary Decrees," the "Proclamations to the Faithful," &c., but the character of the composition of all is extremely unintelligible and extravagantly unprincipled. In forming a spurious calendar, they have used 31 days for the odd-day months, and 30 for the even-day months; they have changed the two cyclical charactes 丑 *Chow* and 亥 *Hae* into 好 *Haou* and 開 *Kae*, and made other such alterations, thus imposing on Heaven and despising the sages, till their dangerous errors have become numerous as the hairs of the head. They have also published a series of regulations, to be reverentially attended to by the people, in which it is said, that they shall not be subject to taxes and imposts, but the lands of the people will be the land of his Celestial Majesty, and the yearly produce of grain will all be received by his Celestial Majesty; each adult will be allowed a load (about 150 lbs.) of rice per month, and those under age will receive half that amount, for their personal support. Young wives and unmarried women are all to be submitted to his Celestial Majesty for selection; the capital and profits of the shops are all to be considered the capital and profits of his Celestial Majesty, and are not to be employed by the people for their own use, but all rendered up to his Celestial Majesty. If they act according to this, their souls will ascend to Heaven; if they do not act thus, then they have depraved hearts, will become impish devils, and their souls will not ascend to heaven, their sins being of an extreme character. It is customary also for the long haired thieves, to call their people to assemble together, when they set up a pulpit and explain their doctrines, while the people listen to them in silence: their discourses being all in character with what is here described. Taken as a whole, the depravity of the thievish bandits is sufficient to arouse Heaven, and call forth the indignation of Men and Spirits. But I cannot relate all the particulars, and indeed I am impatient to have done with the recital.

Shang-yuen Hien. Written with tears of blood by one whose life has been preserved from the point of the sword.

Alas! alas! during this latter cycle, the manners of the age are daily degenerating. At present there are two kinds of despicable people: the one class conceal their depraved intentions, but on the occurrence of any slight calamity, at a given signal, hundreds and thousands answer the call, throwing into confusion cities and districts; at night they are greatest at their occupations, but their chief thoughts are how they may scamper away as fast as possible; and if the imperial troops happen to be called out, it is no difficult matter to extinguish this spark of latent danger; but in the places that are infested by them, the people can scarcely endure life; these are the first kind of despicable people.

At the present time when "we are all putting our military weapons in order, and mutually combining our strength,"* the united hearts of all would form a fortress, and there would be no difficulty in suppressing petty vile marauders. But if some who have merely consideration for their own persons and families, send presents and go out to meet them, gathering round them like flies striving for precedence, calculating that by thus acting, the lives of themselves and families will certainly be preserved, being ignorant that there is no faith to be placed in the conduct of those who have hearts like wolves and tigers; then by and bye their families will be ruined and they themselves put to death, while they bequeath to posterity an infamous name, and aid in extending the flame of sedition: these are the second kind of despicable people.

Now the crimes of the thieves are so great, and their wickedness so excessive, that I will not enter into particulars; but why should the inhabitants of this empire, who for more than 200 years, have enjoyed the great benevolence and liberal favours of the imperial family, now turn their back on them and side with their enemies? The stupidity of those, who merely desiring to protect their own persons and families, and on the contrary render themselves and families victims is truly insurpassable. Recently the Kwang-se bandits, in their ramifications, have extended to Nan-king, where burning and plundering, they have produced unspeakable misery. One who was detained a prisoner among them, having made his escape, has written out a narrative of their affairs; I have examined and find it contains a full account of all their atrocities. Gentlemen of Shanghae, look at this and behold the abominations of the plundering bandits, and the stupidity of those who assist their own enemies, and all doubts will be removed. Let the announcement be engraved and published to arouse the stupid and ignorant, and induce each to manifest the good principles bestowed on him by heaven, that the hearts of all may be freed from the trammels of oppression. Being ashamed of my own ignorance, I will not unnecessarily multiply words.

Written on the 1st day of the 6th month of 3rd year of Hien-fung, by a stranger residing in Shanghae.

---

* A philosopher who lived several centuries before the Christian era, and taught the doctrine of Universal Brotherhood; of which Mencius says, that abjuring the authority of parents, it places men on a level with brutes

* She-king Book 1, Section 11, Ode 6.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

(Continued from the N.-C. H. No. 133, Feby. 12, 1853.)

912—Lectures and Addresses by the Earl of Carlisle.
913—Voyage of the Meander to the Indian Archipelago,
914—Australia as it is—2 vols. 1—2 vols.
915—Basil, a story of modern life—3 vols.
916—Castle Avon, by Mrs. Marsh—3 vols.
917—Stamboul and the Sea of Gems.
918—Smith, Elder & Co.'s Catalogue of cheap books.
919—A Simple Story.
920—Remembrances of a Monthly Nurse.
921—Literary Essays and Characters, by H. Hallam.
922—Life and Character of the Duke of Wellington, by Lord Ellesmere.
923—Wellington from a French point of view.
924—Laing's observations on Europe.
925—The Sabbath, by a Layman.
926—Autobiography of Heinrich Zschokke.
927—Whateley's Essays, on the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion.
928— Do. on the Writings of St. Paul.
929— Do. on the Errors of Romanism.
930— Do. on the Dangers to Christian Faith.
931—Whateley's Elements of Logic.
932—Recreations of Christopher North—3 vols.
933—Civil Wars and Monarchy in France—2 vols.
934—Ruth—3 vols.
935—Lady Bird—3 vols.
936—My Home in Tasmania, by Mrs. Meredith—3 vols.
937—&c., by Lady E. Stuart Wortley.
938—Memoir of Richard Reynolds.
939—Life of Daniel Webster, by C. Lanman.
940—Four Days in Connemara, by Sir D. Neave.
941—The Wanderer in Syria.
942—A Ride through the Nubian Desert, by Capt. Peel.

Reading Room—Times, The Examiner, Economist, Spectator, Bell's Life, Athenæum, Illustrated News, Punch, Bombay Times, Friend of India, Hongkong Register, Art Journal, Chambers' Journal, Ladies' Companion, Household Words. Magazines,—Blackwood, Frazer, Dublin, Sharpe's. Reviews,—Quarterly, Westminster, British Quarterly, Edinburgh, North British. —"Bleak House," "Dodd Family," Army and Navy List, Oliver and Boyd's Almanac.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Countess of Seafield.
Liverpool.—James Scott, Panic, Mencius, and Parana.
Great Grimsby.—Spirit of the North.
Singapore.—Alceste, Amoy, City of London.
Hongkong.—Island Queen, Nymph and Sea Horse.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility,
Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation,
Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

N.B.—A file of the *North-China Herald* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,
A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5s. to 6s. and Taels 6-60. price $1 each, on card or paper.
REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by WALTER MACFARLANE, Esq.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 12th August, 1853.

THE weather of the past week has been fine—with the sky somewhat clouded, thus relieving the usual feeling of oppression at this season. On the afternoon of the 9th, a very severe thunderstorm occurred accompanied by a heavy fall of rain. The electric fluid struck the main top-gallant mast of the *Fleetwood*. The following day a still more violent thunderstorm took place accompanied by a fall of nearly five inches of rain in two hours. The damage we have heard of amounts to the striking of the Rev. Mr. Yate's house, of the fore top-gallant mast of the *Glenlyon* at Woosung, and of a boat in the Yang-king-pang creek by the electric fluid.

The cotton has suffered considerably from the violence of the rain, which has knocked off many flowers.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

August.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
6	S.	29.76	29.84	29.60	83.0	78.0	84.0	S.E. to S.S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.49
7	S.	29.73	29.80	29.57	86.0	79.0	90.0	S.S.E. to E.	E.	0.00	0.81
8	M.	29.73	29.83	29.57	87.5	77.0	87.0	N.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
9	Tu.	29.77	29.88	29.62	84.5	80.0	84.5	S.S.W.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.02
10	W.	29.79	29.81	29.64	82.0	78.0	89.5	S.S.E.	E.	2.40	0.03
11	Th.	29.82	29.78	29.68	84.0	78.0	87.0	S.E. to E.	E.S.E.	4.93	0.00
12	F.	29.84	29.76	29.69	85.5	79.0	87.5	N.N.E.	E.	0.00	0.05
Shanghae, 13th Aug., 1853.]				Mean	84.6		87.0		Total	7.33	1.38

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Augt. 5	Eamont W.	B. schr	120	Brown	Hongkong	Aug. 4	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 7	Candace	A. bark	390	Arquitt	Sydney	June —	Ballast	Bull, Nye and Co.
" 7	Spec	B. schr	105	Davidson	Ningpo	Aug. 6	Ballast	W. Davidson.
" 9	Prussischer Adler	Pr. ship	450	Runge	Liverpool	Apr. 2	General	Hargreaves and Co.
" 11	Crisis	B. ship	426	Bell	Liverpool	Apr. 12	General	Dent, Beale and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug. 6	Audax W.	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 7	Nightingale	A. ship	1066	Mather	London	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
" 7	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	296	Jamieson	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent
" 9	Swordfish W.	A. ship	1034	Collins	Hongkong	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
" 9	Eamont W.	B. schr	120	Brown	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Lady Mary Wood*,—Messrs. J. Walsh, Mrs. Hall and family, of Ningpo, Captain de Lange, Captain Dobie, Rev. A. Feliciani, 1 third class.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ariel		July 29	A. ship	597	Kayes	Russell & Co.		
Ashmore	769	June 27	B. bark	512	Martin	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	
Cambalu	775	July 8	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Relis and Co.		
Candace		Aug. 7	A. bark	390	Arquitt	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Celestial		June 29	A. ship	850	Palmer	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	
Cherokee	777	July 8	B. bark	227	Bramwell	Lindsay and Co.		
Clara Anna Maria	10	July 16	D. bark	310	Slappart	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Countess of Seafield	776	July 6	B. ship	450	Innes	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Crisis		Aug. 11	B. ship	426	Bell	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Eclipse	779	July 14	B. ship	395	Laing	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Fleetwood		June 29	A. ship	663	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	
Geffrard		July 29	B. brig	337	Briard	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
General Michiell	11	July 29	D. bark	358	Straty	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Gentoo		July 29	A. ship	747	Devens	Smith, King and Co.		
Golden Gate		July 4	A. ship	1340	Balstow	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	
Hussar		July 9	A. ship	721	Lucas	Russell and Co.	London	
John Knox		July 29	B. ship	296	Monroe	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Kingston	781	July 12	B. ship	843	Caithness	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Lancastrian	785	July 1	B. ship	597	Langley	Lindsay and Co.	London	
Living Age		June 17	A. ship	727	Holms	Russell and Co.		
Monarch	774	June 30	B. bark	337	Duff	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Nerbudda	783	July 16	B. bark	428	Crawford	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Norna	780	July 13	B. ship	380	Cleland	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	London	
Old Hickory W.		July 12	A. bark	431	Haskell	Russell and Co.		
Oriental		June 28	A. ship	1003	Fletcher	Russell and Co.	London	
Prussischer Adler	2	Aug. 9	Pr. ship	450	Runge	Hargreaves and Co.		
Sea Witch		July 28	B. bark	328	Heaton	Lindsay and Co.	London	
Snipe		Aug. 12	A. brig	180	Shannon	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Spec		Aug. 7	B. schr	105	Davidson	W. Davidson.		
William the IV.		......	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down hulk	

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—British.—							
Salamander,	H. M. Str.	6	816	160	Com. Ellman,	1845	220
Hermes,	H. M. Str.	6	833	120	Com. E. G. Fishbourne,	1841	220
—American.—							
Saratoga,	U.S. Sloop	20	900	200	Com. Walker,	Comm'ned. 1850	

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
James Scott,	Liverpool	340	Apr. 13	2,390,540		200		
Panic,	Liverpool	460	May 1	2,482,900	154,000			
Mencius,	Liverpool	....	" 8	2,820,000	144,000	102	200	
Spirit of the North,	Grt. Grimsby	....	" 8					
* Countess of Seafield,	London	....	" 15	2,160,000	103,000	3,890	3,200	
Parana	Liverpool	....	" 26	1,871,000		54		8,000

* Second of the same name this season.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

DESTINATION.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	RAW SILK Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,550,000	33,108,000	38,664,200*	24,801
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	421
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,660,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000§	2,73
HALIFAX,	....	....	426,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,96

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *viâ* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct, From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool* Bales	N° [illegible] Cases
July 5	Eliza Moore,	417	London			404,000	21			
" 17	John Bunyan,	466	London			292,200	1,360		54	
" 28	Sir H. Pottinger,	332	Liverpool			157,720	517			
Aug. 5	Challenger,	698	London							
" 8	Nightingale,	1066	London	440,000	8,000	448,000	2,630			40

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				531	
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				661	

Edited, Printed and Published Every [illegible] *by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*